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VOLUME XLII.—NO. 139
AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—QUEEN'S PLAZA.
PARK THEATRE.—COLONEL HILLMAN.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEVALD.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE.
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CHICKERING HALL.—THE TELEPHONE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE PRINCE OF DOL
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DAVID AND JESSIE.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—OSCAR.
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HILLER'S THEATRE.—FANTASIMAGINATION.
FIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY.
EGYPTIAN HALL.—VARIETY.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper
train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections,
leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily
and carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far
west as Harrisburg and south to Washington, reaching
Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at
one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather in New York to-day will be
slightly cooler and fair, possibly with light showers.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The market in
Wall street continued dull, and the only
change was a rise in the St. Paul preferred
stock. The other stocks were much the same at
the close as at the opening, the coal stock, how-
ever, closing weak. Gold opened at 107 and re-
mained steady all day until closing, when it was
quoted at 106 3/4. Government and railroad
bonds were strong and the latter, in several in-
stances, higher. Money on call was very easy at
1 1/2 to 2 per cent.

THE VETO OF THE OMNIBUS BILL affects City
Hall habits very much as a reprieve might
affect a batch of criminals.

THE STREET BOY has been at it again, the re-
sult being a dead boy and a heartbroken family.
When will the police look to our juvenile
ruffians?

THE ARMORY CLAIMS BILL has gone back to
a committee. The waste basket would have
been a more appropriate place for it; but the
final result will probably be the same.

ON DAYS LIKE YESTERDAY the American
citizen hurries out of his slippers and underclothing,
pities Stanley and other equatorial explorers,
and gains a tender and intensified sympathy for
the wicked who die in their sins.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER Yantic, built
in a government yard, is but five years old, but
reported unfit for further use as a war vessel.
The government had better go out of the ship
building business if this boat is a fair specimen of
its work.

WORSE AND WORSE.—The citizens of Chatta-
nooga invite the President and Cabinet to attend
the decoration ceremonies over the federal dead,
and to a service commemorative of the union
of the blue and gray. This means loyalty, but
it is bad for politics as a business.

THE WESTCHESTER POLO CLUB, with true
sportsmanlike spirit, is determined that its hand-
some grounds shall not lack occupation when not
required by the distinctive game of the club. A
lawn party will be held to-day, and a glorious
college game of football has been projected.

IN THESE HARD TIMES it is gratifying to learn
that somebody is making money. The latest for-
tunate man of whom we hear is the Sheriff of
Kings county, who gets thirty-five cents per
diem for feeding the prisoners in the Raymond
Street Jail. How many hotel keepers would be
glad to trade places with him!

THAT WAS A SENSIBLE EXCUSE which the
Mayor of Hartford made yesterday for refus-
ing to call a special meeting of the City Council
to provide labor for the unemployed. Such a
movement, argued the Mayor, would attract un-
employed labor from everywhere else and de-
feat the desires of the local workmen.

IT WOULD BE INTERESTING to know whether
the "finest police in the world" know of any
physical ailment besides drunkenness. Justice
Smith's rebuke yesterday, in the case of an
unfortunate who suffered from sun stroke, re-
calls cases of poor wretches who have, in the
direst extremities, been tacitly condemned to the
death of the drunkard.

THERE ARE SOME STRANGE revelations in the
quarterly report upon immigration which is
made by the Bureau of Statistics. England
sends more emigrants than Ireland, while the
single Canadian province of Quebec does nearly
as many as our neighboring continent of South
America. Turkey, India and Iceland do better
than Japan, while China is exceeded only by
England and Germany.

SO FAR AS MUSIC CAN CONSIST of discord
the Custom House committee have enjoyed a
great deal of it. The testimony of Assistant
Weigher Knox yesterday was bad for the politi-
cal machines which find their abiding place at
the Custom House; and in the manner in which
other officials endeavor to belittle Mr. Knox's
testimony there is a hint of that defeat which is
always implied by the practice of abusing plain-
tiff's attorney.

THE WEATHER.—Reports of destructive hurri-
cane winds from the West and North. That at
North Platte, which continues, is due to the de-
pression which is now central in Nebraska, and
which will probably move
due onsward to the lake region. Rains have
fallen on the easterly margin of this distur-
bance. The hurricane at St. Hyppolite, in the St.
Lawrence Valley, was also due to the proximity
of a deep depression which overlies the Lower St.
Lawrence, and is attended by rains in the East-
ern States. Sudden and violent tornadoes at
Hornellville, Stuyvesant and Fonda, in this
State, are also reported. The highest
pressure is on the South Atlantic coast.
There are indications of a disturbance in the
Western Gulf. The area of highest temperature
now extends from Texas northward to New
York, and embraces the lower lake region. The
weather in New York to-day will be slightly cooler
and fair, possibly with light showers.

Governor Robinson's Veto—What the Legislature Ought To Do.

We have not attempted to conceal from
our readers, since the passage of the Omni-
bus bill, that it had some crude and objec-
tionable features which might excite and
perhaps justify a veto. These crudities,
which, in some cases, amount to plain incon-
sistencies, related to minor details of the
bill and not to its cardinal provisions.
While, therefore, we were prepared for a veto
and carefully abstained from reproaching it
in advance, we expected to see it put on the
ground that the bill was clumsily drawn,
and expected that an opportunity would be
afforded to the Legislature to amend slips
and obviate discrepancies and re-pass the
good features of the bill in an unexcep-
tionable form. Instead of this wise, consid-
erate action, which our respect for Governor
Robinson led us to anticipate, we are sur-
prised to find a veto in which no good
feature of the bill is recognized and in
which the Governor makes an unseemly
threat that he will sign no bill whatever re-
lating to New York city which this Legisla-
ture may pass. Governor Robinson takes
the broad and extraordinary ground that the
present Legislature is disqualified for pass-
ing any law relating to New York city, and
makes a virtual threat to veto every such
bill, without regard to its intrinsic merits!
Lucius Robinson was almost the last public
man in the State whom we should have
thought capable of taking so indefensible
and preposterous a position.

The Governor gives too much reason to
suppose that he has been captured by Tam-
many Hall and the office-holding interest in
this city. Why else should he not have
been content with a simple veto of the Om-
nibus without at the same time virtually
vetoing in advance every bill relating to
New York city which this Legislature might
pass? The real objections of Tammany
Hall are not to the crude details of the Om-
nibus, which might easily be amended,
but to the main features of the bill. The
Governor has put himself in perfect
accord with the wishes of Tammany by do-
ing his best to discourage the Legislature
from re-passing the substance of the vetoed
bill in an amended form. He puts his veto
on ground so broad and sweeping that no
possible bill relating to the government of
New York city could escape it. It is the
most preposterous exercise of the veto power
in the annals of the State, inasmuch as it
denies the right of this Legislature to pass
even a good bill for amending the charter of
the city.

We do not dispute at all that the last
Legislature neglected a very plain duty in
its failure to reapportion the State in ac-
cording with the census of 1875; but it is
simply ridiculous to maintain that that
neglect disqualifies this Legislature for the
performance of any duty or the exercise of
any right which belongs to the legislative
body. Governor Robinson himself does
not deny that it is a valid Legislature, in
spite of the failure to pass an Apportion-
ment bill last year, for he has held
constant intercourse with it as such since
it assembled in January. He merely im-
pugns its right to legislate for New York
city, which is inconsistent and absurd if it
has a right to legislate on any subject what-
ever. It has either all the powers vested
by the State constitution in the Legislature
or it possesses none of them; and since
Governor Robinson has been for the last
five months recognizing it as a Legislature
he stultifies himself when he disputes its
right to pass laws relating to city charters.
If the failure of the Apportionment
bill last year did not utterly disqualify
this Legislature it is competent to
pass all bills which the constitution
does not interdict. The reasoning of the
Governor implies that an act relating to the
charter of a city should not receive the ap-
proval of the Executive unless a majority of
the members for that city voted for it. This
is an untenable position. If carried to its
logical consequences it would make the city
governments independent of the State. It
would give them the right to frame
their own charters, but no such
right is accorded to them by the
State constitution. On the contrary,
the constitution expressly empowers the
Legislature to frame charters for cities, and
not merely authorizes but commands it "to
restrict their power of taxation, assessment,
borrowing money, contracting debts, and
loaning their credit so as to prevent abuses
in assessments, and in contracting debt by
such municipal corporations." This is a
plain, and all wise men think a salutary,
control over the local freedom of the
municipalities. We concede that
the cities should have all the local
self-government compatible with their real
interests, but the necessity of a paramount
control by the State has never been
seriously disputed. It is only the proper
limit of this control, not the question
whether such control is necessary, that can
ever be made a subject of controversy. The
doctrine of Governor Robinson, that cities
should be allowed to dictate their own
charters, or that no charter for a city should
receive the Executive approval, unless a
majority of the members from that city
voted for it, is quite inadmissible. Why
did Governor Tilden ask for authority to
appoint, and why did the Legislature
give him authority to appoint, a municipal
commission for framing a uniform plan for
the government of cities and making it a
part of the State constitution, if each city
has a right to dictate its own charter?

We have always favored a wide latitude
of local self-control in the government of
cities; but we cannot perceive that a rea-
sonable self-control was abridged by either
of the three leading provisions of the Om-
nibus bill. These leading provisions were—
first, a spring election; second, appoint-
ments by the Mayor without confirmation
by the Aldermen; third, giving single heads
to most of the municipal departments.
The spring election would promote local
self-control by separating city affairs
from State politics. Appointments by
the sole authority of the Mayor would keep
city offices within city control and enable
the people to fix and enforce responsibility
by depriving the Mayor of the excuse for
bad selections that he was obliged to defer
to the wishes of the Aldermen in order to get
his nominations confirmed. It would puzzle

anybody to tell why giving single heads in-
stead of plural heads to departments would
deprive the city of the management of its
own affairs. While local self-govern-
ment is a sound principle within
reasonable limits it must not be
pushed to a ridiculous extreme. Until
the constitution is amended the city can-
not be governed at all, except in accordance
with a charter passed by the Legislature;
and as the present charter of New York is
confessedly imperfect, and was never more
strongly denounced than by Governor Rob-
inson's democratic predecessor, there is no
good reason why the Legislature should not
undertake to amend it. It is unwarrantable
to veto a bill passed for that object on the
ground that it is a meddling interference
with the local "right" of self-govern-
ment, because the present charter, all
past charters and every possible charter
must of necessity prescribe a form of gov-
ernment for the city. Self-government is
impossible in the sense of entire indepen-
dence of the Legislature. Neither the
Mayor nor the heads of departments have
any power which the Legislature has not
conferred upon them, nor can they acquire
power through any other source. The de-
fects of the present charter have been an
incessant topic of complaint, and this bad
charter having been fastened on the city
by the Legislature there is no valid
reason why that body should not amend it.
We believe as strongly as Governor Rob-
inson that this city has been a victim of
Albany interference with its affairs; but we
cannot see that a spring election or vesting
the sole power of appointment in the Mayor,
or dispensing with unnecessary officers,
would in the slightest degree impair the
right of self-government. Our charter must
necessarily be an act of the Legislature until
an amendment of the constitution takes this
subject out of its hands, and even then our
form of local government will be prescribed
by the State.

We wish the Legislature would remain
long enough in session to pass a new act
containing the really objectionable fea-
tures of the Omnibus bill, and put upon the
Governor the responsibility of vetoing them
in a bill free from crudities. He would then
be compelled to take ground so clearly un-
tenable that he would injure the prospects
of his party. The present veto has so many
good points that the Governor can afford to
stand upon it in spite of its absurdities.
But if a bill were sent to him which left
nothing but these absurdities as the grounds
of a veto the case would be considerably
altered.

The Crisis in France.

Particulars of the news from France ex-
hibit the change brought about as an unmis-
takable coup d'etat. They have had a great
many disturbances in France, ranging in
dignity from the most terrible revolutions to
mere political shindies; but they never had
one precisely like this last. In its inevita-
ble results it is a serious event; in the pos-
sibilities it involves for the immediate fu-
ture of France it is an occurrence whose
gravity it would be difficult to overrate; but
in the spirit that inspired it and in the
mind that dictates its utterances, whether
they are defenses or attempted defenses, it
is like an abortive revolution organized by
a peevish and wilful boy. Its most obvi-
ously important result as yet is the creation
of a Ministry grossly and arrogantly reac-
tionary. But in what train of ideas was
this appointment, this wanton insult to
public opinion, carried out? It was
done, in boyish phraseology, "for spite."
The President said if the Left did some-
thing to which he objected he would do
something even more disagreeable to them.
They did their part and he did his. They
passed their resolution of want of con-
fidence because it was a duty, and he ap-
pointed his reactionary Ministry to carry
out a foolish threat—a threat that a wise
man could not have made and that could
have been carried out only by one more
sollicitous for the mean vanity of a domi-
neering spirit than for the discharge of a
grave and delicate obligation to his country.
In the Message by which the Assembly is
prorogued there is a statement that is in the
vein of defence of the Marshal's policy, but
the politics of that statement are as crude
and boyish as the "spite" against the As-
sembly. It is said that the Dufaure and Si-
mon ministries did not rally sufficient
support "to guarantee good government"—
that is, support in the Chamber. This was
because they were not sufficiently "radical,"
and the Marshal could not form a
Ministry more distinctly republican for fear
of the humiliation of France. Therefore,
since to have sufficient support to guaran-
tee good government requires a Ministry
more republican than any he has had, the
Marshal appoints a Ministry that is not
republican at all and that cannot
command the vote of the majority on any
topic whatever. If a government is to be
conducted on parliamentary or constitu-
tional principles there is of course no op-
tion as to what must be done to get support
in the Chamber. The Ministry must be
assimilated to the majority. If that is not
done constitutional government is at an
end. MacMahon's course means, therefore,
government without the Assembly—that is,
government which is not republican
and absolute, and whose standards of right
are to be found in the opinions and prej-
udices of Marshal MacMahon. In short, it
means again, "the providential man." Yet,
with all this in view, the Marshal speaks of
his purpose to oppose the party of the Left
"within legal limits," and prates of "con-
science and patriotism." It will be ob-
served by the news that the MacMahon
party are not altogether confident of their
position, and apprehend the evil effect that
their action must have on their political
prospects. This apprehension is the only
evidence they give of the possession of the
faculty of reason.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OPINIONS.—Ex-Governor

Chamberlain naturally thinks if he had had
a chance he could have done as well in
South Carolina as Governor Hampton is
doing. But in an interesting interview,
which we print elsewhere, he confesses that
he found all his efforts at reform blocked by
the republican politicians; that he could

not find in his own party men fit to
appoint to important offices, and that
the white republican politicians of the State
were on the whole worse than the blacks.
He acknowledges that during two years he
received a generous support from the intel-
ligent democrats in the State. It is evident
that they deserted him only when they dis-
covered that his party associates—his wicked
partners—were too strong for him, and pre-
vented him from carrying out reforms. No-
body can blame the democrats for that.

Movements of the Belligerents.

Accounts from both sides describe some
fighting in Asia Minor. It appears that the
Russians made an attack on the defenses of
Ardaahan, and they claim to have captured
two outworks with some nine guns. The
Turks, on the other hand, assert that the
attack was repulsed. We are inclined to
believe that the Russian story is correct
as to the capture of the outworks and the
Turkish report so far as it claims that the
town itself is still held. A curious
story comes from Erzerum regarding an
attempted bombardment of Kars by the
Russians. It is stated that the Russian
shells flew over the city owing to a miscal-
culation of the range, and that the guns had
to be withdrawn. This overshooting the
mark reminds one of the comment of Paul-
conbridge at the siege of Angiers when
Philip of France and the Archduke of Aus-
tria proposed to bombard the town from
opposite sides.

Prudent discipline. From north to south
Austria and France shoot in each other's mouth.

If the Russians are investing Kars they
must have run some danger from their
own guns. But we do not believe the Turkish
story. Moukhtar Pacha is beginning to feel
the pressure on his flanks. Already he has
suffered loss by attacks from the converging
Russian columns. On the Danube, accord-
ing to our despatches, the Turks are murder-
ing women and children to keep up the
courage of the army. The shrieks of the
victims at Turtukal could be heard across the
river at Oltenitz. Meanwhile the Russian
corps are steadily concentrating for a grand
crossing in force. The next despatches will
probably inform us of a great battle in rear
of the Sogunlu position in Asia and a for-
ward movement of the Russians on the
Danube.

A Midsummer Heat in May.

For the past few days we have been ex-
periencing a remarkable temperature for
May. From a gradual and natural thermo-
metric rise which continued until the 9th a
sudden fall of temperature occurred which
brought back memories of winter and caused
many to anticipate a rather late spring. On
the 10th and 11th the thermometer at New
York, where exposed in the afternoon to the
air in free circulation, recorded only 52 de-
grees. At the same time of day on the 12th
it rose to 57, and on the 13th to 65 degrees.
But during these days it was noticed that a
remarkable rise of temperature was taking
place in the Northwest, where the pressure
was low, as well as in the Southwest, where
the heat of the afternoon had in-
creased to over eighty degrees. At this
time we received intelligence that a vol-
canic disturbance had occurred in the Pa-
cific Ocean, causing a series of earthquake
waves to break on that coast. The enorm-
ous liberation of heat resulting from this
disturbance has undoubtedly much to do
with the phenomenal temperature that fol-
lowed. On the 14th the isotherm of 70
degrees ran northward of the Middle and
New England States and across the lower
Missouri Valley, but northward still,
smaller detached areas of high temperature
were moving eastward. On the after-
noon of the 15th the isotherm of
70 curved into Canada and across
the lakes into Dakota, giving Northern
Minnesota a higher temperature
than New Orleans. Thus the heat area be-
came more clearly outlined and now cov-
ered the United States from the northern
frontier to the Gulf. On the 16th the iso-
therm of 70 moved southward in the North-
eastern districts, but still maintained its
position in the Northwest. The heat de-
creased in Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence
Valley and Northern New England, but in-
creased decidedly in the Middle States, the
afternoon record at New York being 79
degrees. In Missouri a considerable vari-
ation of temperature took place, and a violent
tornado resulted between Fulton and Alton.
The heat in Wisconsin rose to 85 degrees
when it was only 71 at Cincinnati. On the
17th still more extraordinary variations oc-
curred in the West, far northerly points
being extremely warm, while more southerly
places had comparatively cool weather.
The temperature at New York fell to 76 and
at Boston to 53 degrees. But yesterday it
rose again here to the highest yet recorded—
namely, 83 degrees, and still higher Phila-
delphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore, being 92
degrees at the last named city. The great
heat area is, however, passing off the con-
tinent; the temperature is falling rapidly in
the North and Northwest, and though we
now experience a midsummer heat we shall
after a few days feel proportionately chilly
when the cool wave is passing over us. Dur-
ing the heated term here the temperature
varied only slightly on the Pacific coast.

A Small Whiskey War.

Five deputy United States marshals have
been shot in the mountains of Southwest-
ern Virginia, one of them is reported
killed; and some of the journals which are
disatisfied with the President's Southern
policy at once pick up their cars and begin
to cry out, "More Southern outrages." We
hope the United States Marshal in Virginia
is a person of energy and courage, and that
he will promptly arrest and bring to punish-
ment the men who shot his subordinates.
But we do not see any "campaign thunder"
in this affair. The mountain region of
North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and
Georgia has ever since the war been full of
illicit stills. A considerable part of the
farmers in this region engage in this busi-
ness, and they are constantly harried by
revenue officers and deputy marshals.
It is a rude population, which re-
gards the tax collector as its natural
enemy. Contests between the owners
of illicit stills and the revenue officials are
constantly occurring, and this affair, which
some supercilious people wish to make a
pretext for calling out troops, is to be re-

garded rather as an evidence that the United
States Marshal in Virginia is not a compe-
tent officer. If he were he could easily have
taken precautions against any attack which
could result so fatally to his officers.

In any case there is nothing in this in-
cident to warrant a cry about "Southern out-
rages." The "bloody shirt" is not involved.

South Carolina Finances.

Once more Governor Hampton's influence
has been felt for good in South Carolina.
The repudiationists, consisting mainly of
the extreme Bourbon element, were yester-
day handsomely beaten in the lower house
of the Legislature, where Hampton demo-
crats and republicans united to appropriate
the sum necessary to pay the January and
July interest due the creditors of the State.
Our correspondent telegraphs that the vote
has given great satisfaction to the merchants
in Charleston, who were anxious about the
credit of the State. The Senate is certain to
pass the House bill, and a committee of men
of high character will also be appointed to
investigate and report on the State's obliga-
tions. Those who are interested will find
some information in our despatches on the
subject.

A gratifying evidence of harmony and
good feeling appears in the unanimous elec-
tion of Mr. Melvor, an eminent lawyer, to
be Judge of the Supreme Court. He re-
ceived every ballot, republicans uniting
with democrats and black with white. Such
a spectacle of harmony has not been seen
before in South Carolina since the war. The
President's policy bears good fruit.

Wanted—A Scapegoat.

The failure of the carnival has put those
who originated it on the defensive, and no
one wishes to take the responsibility. Had
it succeeded we should have seen scores of
persons rushing forward to claim the honor.
But naturally there is now a confusion
of accusation and recrimination. We have
received letters of an extraordi-
nary character charging different persons
with causing the fiasco, and some truth may
be found in the conflicting statements. But
it is unjust to seek out a single scapegoat
for the disgrace. When the carnival was
first proposed we suggested that our citizens
should see that it was in proper hands,
and pointed out that only under
able management could the experiment
be fairly made. These precautions
were not taken, and the carnival proved an
immense failure. It is useless now to seek
to throw the whole weight of blame upon a
single scapegoat when so many persons
were concerned in the enterprise. Those
who allowed the speculation to go on under
the sanction of their names must take their
proper share of the public censure and
attribute their misfortunes to their own
want of prudence and foresight.

Give Mr. Field a Chance.

We hear that Colonel Pelton is still en-
gaged in an attempt to procure a seat for
Mr. Dudley Field in the next Congress. He
is reported to be trying to get some demo-
cratic member to resign and give Mr. Field
a chance. Out of friendship for Colonel
Pelton we repeat our advice to him, given
some time ago, that he try the republican
side; we think he would be more successful
there. Mr. Field was a favorite among the
shrewd kind of republicans in the last
Congress. His course pleased them, because
they saw that though he pretended to have
gone over to the democrats he was in fact
constantly engaged in the manufacture of a
very good quality of republican thunder.

There is a general impression that the
democrats can get on without Mr. Field
in the next Congress, but the republicans
may need him, and it is only fair that some
republican Congressman shall resign and
give him a chance. There is a rumor that if
Mr. Field should get a seat he would bring
forward some measures intended to carry
the Presidential title into court. Of course
that is nonsense; but we suspect it is put
forth in order to induce the republicans to
make room for Mr. Field. If they could get
from him a guarantee that he would do so
foolish a thing as this they should not hesi-
tate a moment to make an opening for him.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Americans are butter-eaters.
Tweed's confession is not confessed.
General Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, is at the Astor.
The wack of the carpet cleaner is heard in the
land.
Salmon are now caught daily in the Connecticut
River.
The poet George MacDonald has nearly a dozen
children.
The United States four per cents will soon be floated.
Get out your soap pots.
Early this month there was much snow on the roads
of the Scottish highlands.
All flesh is grass, especially wool which tastes like a
bunch of a thousand strings.
Fred Douglas has proved himself to be a man and
a brother of Bob Ingersoll's.
This is the time of year when a man does not grudge
because the buckwheat cakes are too pale.
The late Mr. Bagehot left a book on political econ-
omy which his friends think will rank above Mill's.
Lady Dufferin will return to Ottawa to-day from
Montreal and Lord Dufferin next Tuesday from Phila-
delphia.
There is an association of darning, humane ladies
who scrape lint; and now we know where all the clam
fritters come from.
"Awch!—Pip—You should always do what mamma
tells you, Styll. If you always had you'd have been
in heaven long ago."
Ginnel's Commercial (nevertheless we give
credit)—"A correspondent says of a New Yorker who
failed recently—'Godward he was very strict, but
unwashed he was a little twistical.'"
It is pleasant to see a boy with the nozzle of the
street hose in his hand playing a jetty into the mouth
of another boy, and then accidentally letting him
have the whole stream in his left ear.
Jones refused to take his wife to the circus, and
after she had interested herself in trying how many
of his locks she could get between each of her fingers,
he said, "A fool and his hair are soon parted."
Said a man in Park row yesterday, as he was list-
ening to a Russian, "Off I hadn't a spunk as pester as
a veiler mit aem eefen malle in her mowel I will go
myself mit a kuss ax to some burying ground."
It, after the morning, anxious have begun, Brown
walks into church, his Sunday boots squeak from pow
to pow, but two hours later he can slide into the pri-
vate door of a lager beer saloon without making a par-
ticle of noise.
Another American poet is going to Europe. It was
he who wrote of a shipwreck at sea, "This filthy wretch
saw the sun and bit the dust," and who wrote of a dre
in an ice house, "So 35,000 pounds of ice were thus
reduced to ashes."
A mockingbird entered a Methodist church at Jack-
son, Tenn., the other Sunday, and after circling round
the room lit on the railing of the altar, where it sat in
attentive silence till the close of the sermon, when it
warbled some of its sweetest notes and sailed away.

THE WAR.

Severe Fighting Before
Kars and Ardahan.

MASSACRES AT TURTUKAL

A Blight Upon the Nine-
teenth Century.

RUSSIA IN FORCE ON THE DANUBE

Servia and Roumania Must Join
the Invaders.

AUSTRIA THOROUGHLY ALARMED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 19, 1877.

An official Russian telegram from Tiflis, May 17,
states that while General Romanoff was reconnoitring
before Kars on the 16th inst. the Turks attacked the
Russian irregular cavalry. After a stubborn fight the
Turks left sixty-four dead on the field. Two prison-
ers were captured. The number of wounded is not
reported. The Russian loss was one officer
and twenty men killed and five officers
and fifty-four men wounded. Among the
wounded was Major General Tschelokalen,
commanding a brigade of Daghestan cav-
alry. The Russians also attempted to bombard
Kars on the 17th with four heavy siege guns. They
miscalculated the range. The shots flew over the
town without any damage. Kars replied briskly.
The assailants were compelled to retire, but they
subsequently again attempted the erection of siege
works. Mukhtar Pacha has lost some munitions
in consequence of having been suddenly attacked on
the flanks. An advance of 2,500 Circassians
from Van has been checked by the Russians.

ENGAGEMENT BEFORE ARDAHAN.

An Erzerum despatch, via Constantinople, dated
May 16, says:—"An attack of the Russians on Arda-
han has been bravely repulsed by the Turks." An
official Russian telegram from Akalkakali May 17,
reports that the Russians carried two outworks at
Ardahan with nine guns. Fourteen were killed
and four officers and fourteen men wounded. The
Turkish loss was considerable. Here the readers
of the HERALD have both sides of the story and can
form their own conclusions. The Russians are now
pressing the Turks upon all sides in Asia Minor,
although their success seems to have been only par-
tial as yet.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

With the extreme right before Batoum, the main
portion of the right laying siege to Ardahan, the
centre investing Kars and the extreme left menac-
ing the pass of Toprak-Kaleh, which is the key to
the valley of the Aras, it will be seen that there is
no want of activity on the part of the Russians. A
despatch from Constantinople confirms our state-
ment of yesterday that a great battle
is expected to take place at Toprak-Kaleh.
The Kurds and Circassians are advancing
on the extreme Muscovite left from Van to Eri-
van. Severe fighting is imminent at Batoum. A
large force of Circassian emigrants with great
stores of arms and ammunition have been shipped
from the Bosphorus for a point upon the Black Sea
coast. The expedition will be protected and as-
sisted by two iron clad frigates. Kines and men are
being rapidly embarked for the Caucasian coast
from the garrison at Batoum, which is now strong
enough not to fear the Russian columns recently
defeated.

The Russian Invadee says the Circassian insur-

gents at Tchetschenzen have again been defeated.
The remainder of the band fled to the mountains.

HORRORS UPON HORRORS.

The Turks have recommenced their barbarities in
Bulgaria. All Christian Europe should proclaim
a crusade. With seeming frenzy the wild bashi-bazouks
have been let loose upon the frontier towns along
the Danube and the results are scenes of rapine and
spoliation which rival the darkest days of the Mid-
dle Ages. The little Bulgarian town of Turtukal,
situated across the Danube from Oltenitz and
twenty-eight miles west southwest of Silistria, pos-
sessed many Christian inhabitants. Although in
numbers far fewer than the Turks, they were in
every way an industrious and val-
uable part of the population. On the night
of the 16th (Wednesday last) the Turkish
citizens of the town joined with the troops in the
fortress, from which the village takes its name,
and began an onslaught upon the Christians. The
carnage began in all parts of the town at once. The
doors of those who attempted to defend their homes
were broken in, and the massacres and outrages
were perpetrated within the dwellings. In many
instances, however, the attacking parties encoun-
tered the families seated together in front of their
houses. The method in such cases generally was
to either stab or shoot the father and older sons,
to break the skulls of the old women and then to
seize and outrage the younger women. In very
many cases the outrages were perpetrated by
neighbors and citizens of the town well known to
the poor miserable victims. Nobody was spared
who was captured. Scenes of frightful atrocity
occurred. The cries of the fleeing women and chil-
dren were heard at the outskirts of the Roumanian
troops encamped below Oltenitz and a small
party of brave fellows, under cover of the dark-<